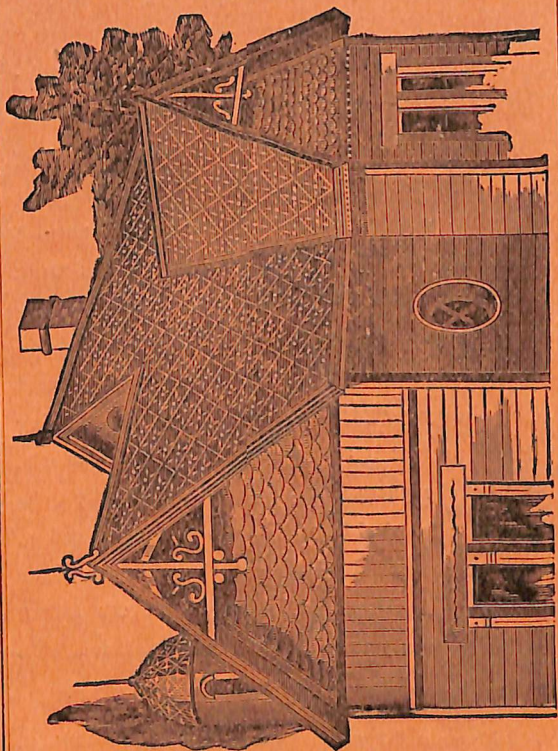


B. F. POWERS.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

G. E. NEEDHAM.

**GARRY'S**  
**Patent Iron and Steel Roofing**  
FOR BUILDINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.



MANUFACTURED BY  
**GARRY IRON AND STEEL ROOFING CO.,**  
152 Merwin St., Cleveland O.  
**1891 Issue.**

## REMARKS.

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**I**N coming before the public with our Illustrated Catalogue, we will endeavor to show the various uses of Sheet Iron in the construction of all kinds of buildings.

In the year 1870, Sheet Iron was very little used for Roofing or other building purposes. WE BEING THE PIONEERS IN THIS BUSINESS, had good opportunity of seeing the rapid increase in demand; in 1887, there were over 50,000 tons of Sheet Iron used for building purposes in the United States, showing that at present it stands ahead of any other article, and its cheapness, durability and adaptability make it the most desirable article now in use for Roofing. By our improved machinery, large capacity and superior advantages for shipping, we can fill all orders promptly and in the very best condition.

**GARRY IRON AND STEEL ROOFING CO.,**

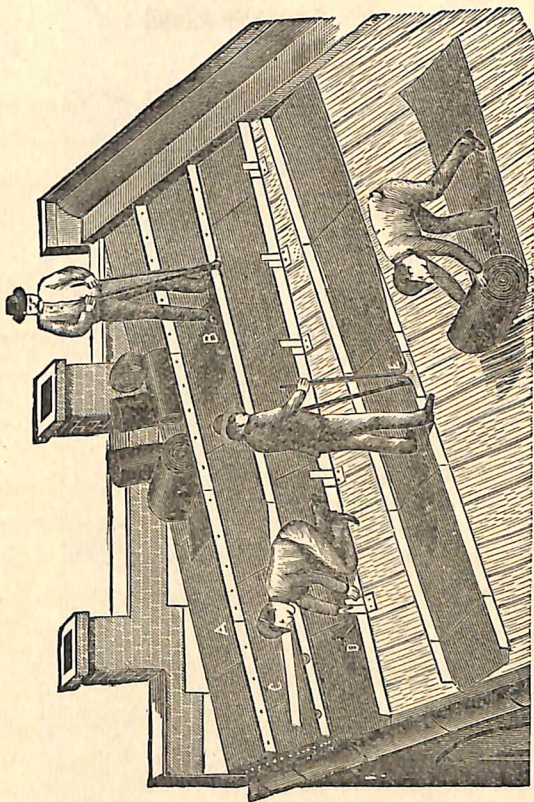
152 Merwin Street,

CLEVELAND, O.

# CARRY'S ROLL CAP ROOF,

In Process of Laying.

Fig. 2.



A—Scam Complete.

B—Riveting on the Cap.

C—Showing Cap partly on.

D—Putting down Cleat or Anchor.

E—Forming up the sides with Roofing Tongs.



# CARRY PATENT IRON OR STEEL ROOFING.

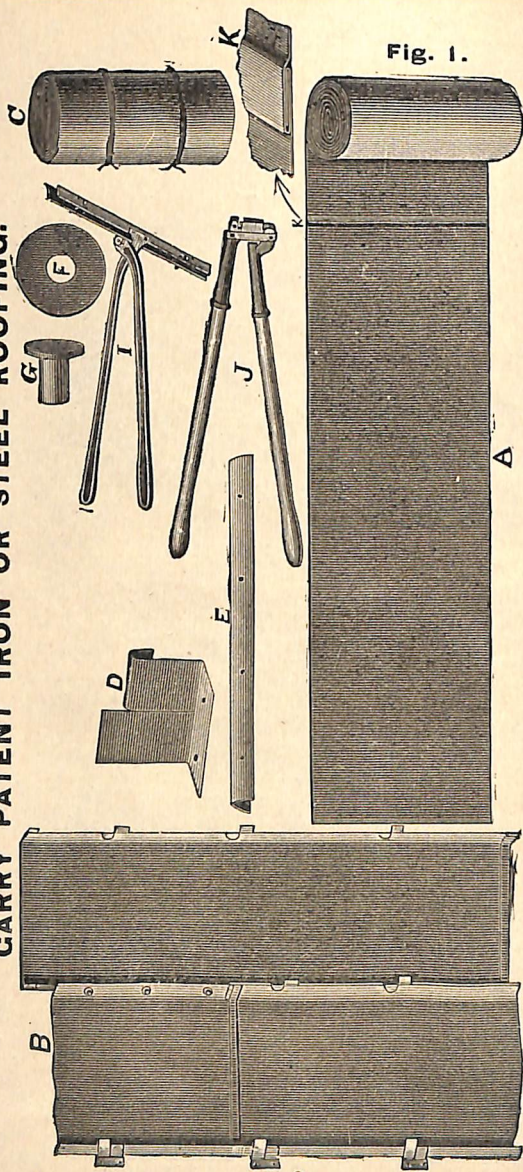


Fig. 1.

A—Showing Iron as put up ready to lay with cross-lock. B—Showing Iron as applied to roof. C—Strips put up to ship. D—Cleat or Fastener. E—Cap for Standing Seam. F—Rivet. G—Washer. H—Roofing Tongs. I—Riveting Punch. K—Section showing Cross or Grooved Lock.

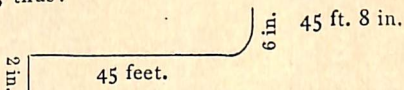


## DIRECTIONS FOR LAYING

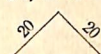
# Garry's Patent Cap Roll Roofing.

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If the roof is flat, and sheds one way, send the exact length of roof, allowing two inches to bend over the eaves, and six inches to turn up for flashing in front, thus :



Or, if the roof is gable, and sheds both ways, thus :

 40 feet from eave to eave, allowing two inches on each side to bend down over edge. The strips are put up full length for either style desired, or if the roof is hipped, the required amount of roofing is put up IN BULK—the strips being about fifty feet long, which can be cut the right length and shape to be used. The cross-locks are locked and grooved together, saving the labor of putting them together on the roof. Turn up each edge of iron or steel  $1\frac{1}{4}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches with our Roofing Tongs—by this process the cross seams are also turned up—place the strip in position; fasten down with cleat, putting them 15 inches apart; after the roofing iron or steel is all laid, take the caps, which are shipped already formed, and place them over the standing seam, squeeze them up snugly with the tongs, and rivet it every 15 inches, as shown in cut. To fit around chimneys and skylights, cut the iron to fit snugly, the same as in tin roofing, but use our cement instead of solder in the corners or laps of iron. We always use tin or galvanized iron for gutters. Lock the iron or steel, double seaming it on the valley or gutter; fill the lock with cement or thick paint before pounding it down; always have the back side of gutter higher than the eave. After the roof is all laid, give it a good coat of our Ready Mixed Metallic Paint.



# GARRY IRON AND STEEL ROOFING CO.'S ADJUSTABLE CAP ROOFING.

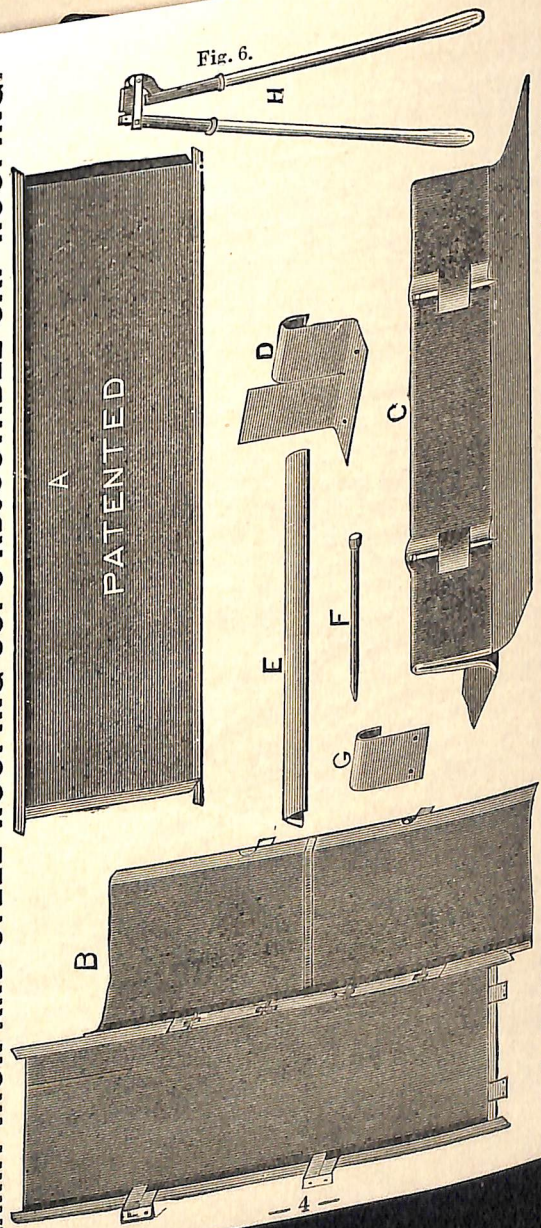


Fig. 6.

A—Standard Sheet—Length, 8 feet; width, 2 feet.  
 B—Plan—Showing how applied on Roof.  
 C—Section showing Adjustable Cap and Pin or Nail Fastener.  
 D—Showing Cap for Standing or Side Seam.  
 E—Pin or Nail used for fastening the Cap to Seam.  
 F—Cleat or Fastener for end of Sheet.  
 G—Pin or Nail used for fastening the Cap to Seam.  
 H—Cleat or Fastener for end of Sheet.



GARRY IRON AND STEEL ROOFING CO.'S

## Adjustable Cap Roofing

Is made from our Refined Iron or Bessemer Steel, Painted, and Galvanized, manufactured especially for roofing purposes.

~~Before~~ Before ordering Adjustable Cap Roofing, please compare it carefully with the Garry Cap, so you will make no mistake. Several of our customers have ordered the Adjustable when they wanted the Garry Patent Cap. We take this precaution to avoid mistakes and save you trouble.

### Refined Roofing Iron or Bessemer Steel.

Box annealed and free from hole and scale.

The standard sheet of this kind of roofing is 2 x 8 feet, and takes about  $6\frac{1}{4}$  sheets to lay a square. The sheets are all formed with side seam turned up, ends locked, ready to apply on roof, when shipped. We furnish with this roofing the Cleats, Caps, Pins or Nails for the Cap. In applying, we put two cleats in end of sheet, and five on each side; this prevents it from rattling when the wind blows hard, and secures it against blowing off.

It is adapted to all styles and shaped roofs, but should have one inch or more fall to the foot.

Our simple and perfect way of fastening the cap makes it the easiest and quickest applied of any in the market, especially on steep roofs. The cap is so firmly fastened as to make perfectly secure from being loosened or removed by fire or wind, yet at the same time it can be easily removed if necessary. Use five pins to a cap (18 inches apart).

It can be applied to sheeting or lath same as shingle or other iron roofs. Shall be pleased to furnish you prices.

152 Merwin Street,

CLEVELAND, O.



# GARRY IRON AND STEEL ROOFING CO.'S ADJUSTABLE CAP ROOFING.

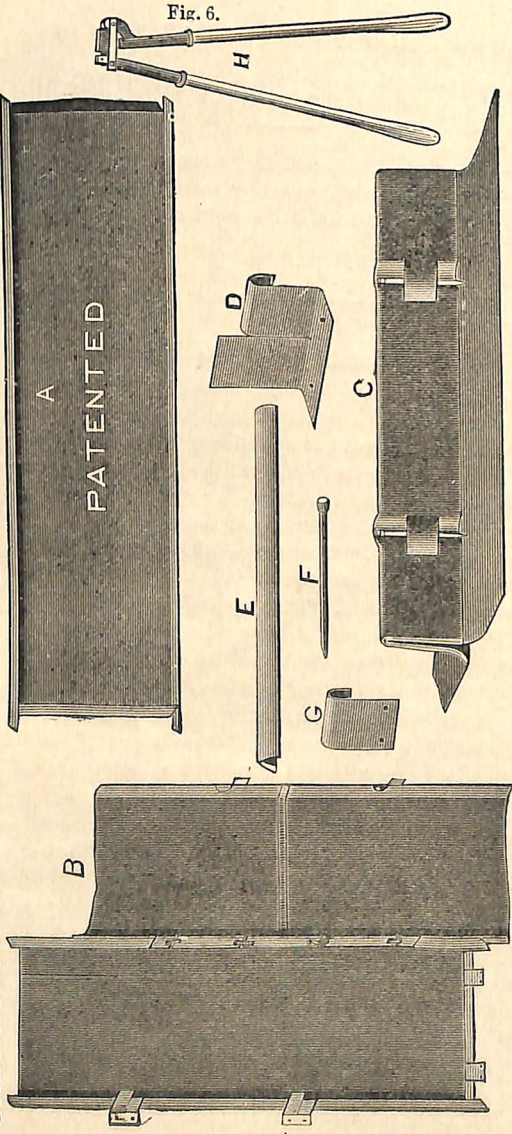



Fig. 6.

- A—Standard Sheet—Length, 8 feet; width, 2 feet.
- B—Plan—Showing how applied on Roof.
- C—Section showing Adjustable Cap and Pin or Nail Fastener.
- D—Showing Cleat or Fastener for side of Sheet.
- E—Showing Cap for Standing or Side Seam.
- F—Pin or Nail used for fastening the Cap to Seam.
- G—Cleat or Fastener for end of Sheet.
- H—Tool used to form Slot for Pin in Cap.

**GARRY IRON AND STEEL ROOFING CO.'S**

## **Adjustable Cap Roofing**

Is made from our Refined Iron or Bessemer Steel, Painted, and Galvanized, manufactured especially for roofing purposes.

 Before ordering Adjustable Cap Roofing, please compare it carefully with the Garry Cap, so you will make no mistake. Several of our customers have ordered the Adjustable when they wanted the Garry Patent Cap. We take this precaution to avoid mistakes and save you trouble.

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Box annealed and free from hole and scale.

The standard sheet of this kind of roofing is 2 x 8 feet, and takes about  $6\frac{1}{4}$  sheets to lay a square. The sheets are all formed with side seam turned up, ends locked, ready to apply on roof, when shipped. We furnish with this roofing the Cleats, Caps, Pins or Nails for the Cap. In applying, we put two cleats in end of sheet, and five on each side; this prevents it from rattling when the wind blows hard, and secures it against blowing off.

It is adapted to all styles and shaped roofs, but should have one inch or more fall to the foot.

Our simple and perfect way of fastening the cap makes it the easiest and quickest applied of any in the market, especially on steep roofs. The cap is so firmly fastened as to make perfectly secure from being loosened or removed by fire or wind, yet at the same time it can be easily removed if necessary. Use five pins to a cap (18 inches apart).

It can be applied to sheeting or lath same as shingle or other iron roofs. Shall be pleased to furnish you prices.

**152 Merwin Street,**


**CLEVELAND, O.**

## NOTICE.

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We desire to call our patrons' attention to our plan of putting the Garry Cap Roofing on buildings where the pitch or fall of roof is less than one inch to the foot. Lay the iron or steel, and before putting on the caps throw apart or open the standing seam, and fill or pack it—the seam—with Garry Iron Roofing Co.'s Cement; then put the Cap on, press or mallet it close together before riveting—by this process the cap is thoroughly filled with cement—then rivet the cap on; put the rivets every 8 or 10 inches apart. This makes the roof perfectly secure against leak when snow, ice or water stands upon it. This will add to the expense of the roof from fifty to seventy-five cents per square.

Whenever there is an inch or more fall to the foot, it is not necessary to put the cement in the seam, but at all times press the cap close before riveting.

 One ply of Waterproof or Rosin Felt should be laid under the iron or steel where gas or steam are used in the building, or where there is heat next to the roof to cause dripping or sweating from condensation in cold weather.

### We desire to call Particular Attention to the Question of Tools.

Our Improved Tongs and Lever Punch, which are necessary for you to have to lay the Garry Cap Roofing, we will send with the roof and charge you ten dollars for them. If you do not want them after laying the roof, return them to us **free of charges**, and we will refund or credit you with the price charged. In addition, you will need tinnerns' shears, mallet, rivet set, etc.; also paint brush. If you cannot get them in your place, we will send them to you at lowest cash prices.

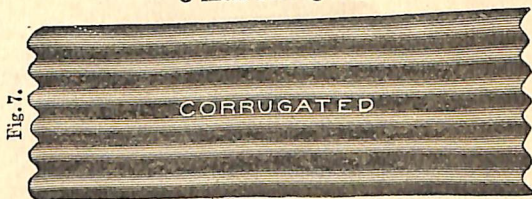
**Parties returning tools to us will please be particular to notify us by postal card.** Also mark on shipping card whom and where from. By so doing, you will enable us to determine who shipped them. It is cheaper to return by freight than by express.

If tools are detained without special permission, they will be considered sold and subject to sight draft.



# Corrugated Roofing, Siding and Ceiling.

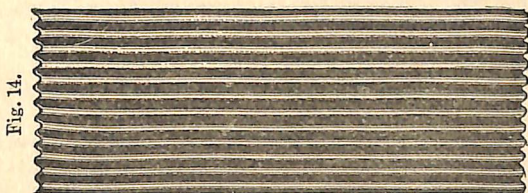
5 inch Corrugate.



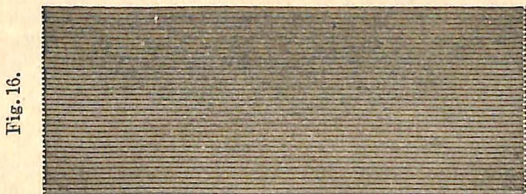
2½ inch Corrugate.



1¼ inch Corrugate.



¾ inch Corrugate.



# Corrugated Sheet Iron or Steel.

PAINTED AND GALVANIZED.

## Corrugated Roofing, Siding and Ceiling,

Made from Standard Gauges and Nos. 24, 22, 20, 18 and 16. The Standard Gauge is mostly used.

We make the 5 inch,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inch,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch and  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch Corrugates. The  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inch corrugate is mostly used for roofing and siding purposes.

### MEASUREMENTS OF CORRUGATED IRON.

Kind of Corrugation.	Width of Corrugation.	Depth of Corrugation.	No. of Corrugations to the Sheet.	Cov. width after lapping one Corrugate.	Width of sheet after Corr'd.
5 in.	5 in.	1 in.	5	20 in.	26 in.
$2\frac{1}{2}$ "	$2\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ "	10	24 "	26 "
$1\frac{1}{4}$ "	$1\frac{1}{4}$ "	$\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ "	19	24 "	25 "
$\frac{3}{4}$ "	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	.....	.....	.....

In quoting prices, we make no allowance for laps, but measure the full size of sheet after it is corrugated.

The regular sizes of sheets are 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 feet long of the  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inch corrugation; 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 feet long for  $1\frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch corrugation. Extra price charged for cutting extra special lengths.

When lengths of sheets are not specified in order, we always ship 8 foot lengths.

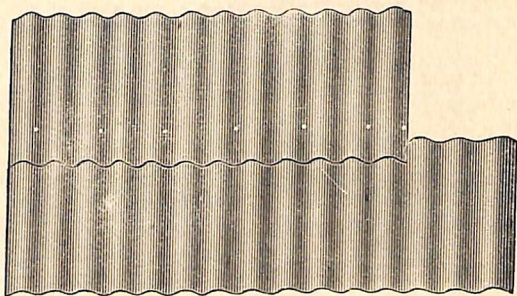
We use the Box Annealed, Painted and Galvanized Iron or Bessemer Steel. We furnish Barb Nails and Lead Washers at the lowest market prices.

### DIRECTIONS.

Commence and lay the sheets from the eaves to comb, lapping the ends from 3 to 4 inches if the roof is one-fourth pitch or more, but if less, lap them from 4 to 6 inches. The next course, lap the side of sheet one corrugate and nail through the lap in the side of corrugate about one foot apart, if the roof is laid upon sheeting, but if laid upon joist or lath, nail in them. Nail the end lap in every other corrugate through the top of corrugate. When laying the sheets, put a few nails close to the outside edge of sheets, to hold them in position. Corrugated Iron should not be laid upon a roof with less than 3 inches to the foot fall.

# CORRUGATED IRON OR STEEL SIDING FOR ELEVATORS.

Fig. 18.



This siding is designed more particularly for Grain Elevators. The corrugations are made crosswise of the sheet, so when applied they will run up and down the building, giving more elasticity and preventing its buckling, as the building settles.

In laying, we lap the sheet on the one below about one inch—as shown in cut—then nail through the upper sheet about one inch above the lap, thus allowing for movement of the iron, as the building settles. In ordering Corrugated Siding, say whether to corrugate cross or length of sheet. Send for prices.

We furnish Eave and Gable Cornice, Corner Strips, Window Casing Coverings and Cap Piece over Door and Window, at lowest market price. (See page 15.)

## Corrugated End Wood Pieces.

Fig. 108.



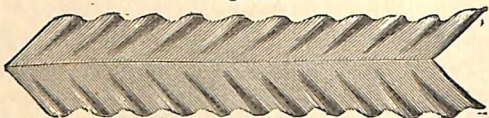
These pieces are used under the corrugated sheet at the eaves, filling up the spaces between the corrugations that would otherwise be left open and thus keep out the driving storm and winds.



PATENTED 1887.

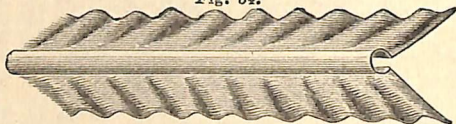
## CORRUGATED RIDGE CAPPING.

Fig. 33.



No. 5.

Fig. 34.



No. 6.

Our Ridge Capping for Corrugated Roofing is the most perfect article in the market, and absolute protection against storms blowing under. The flutes or corrugations correspond exactly with our  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inch and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch Corrugated Roofing. You should not lay Corrugated Roofing on a ridge roof without using it. Order it when you order the roofing.

This Capping will fit down closely in the flutes of the Corrugated Roofing. It is the most practical Ridge Capping in the market for Corrugated Roofing.

## CORRUGATED FLASHING.

SIDE WALL.

Fig. 35.



FRONT WALL.

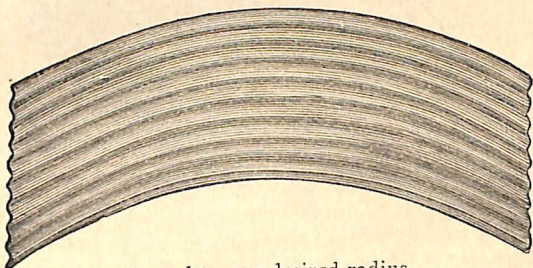
Fig. 36.



This Flashing is made to correspond with our  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inch and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch corrugate, and should be used at all times when the walls project above the roofing.

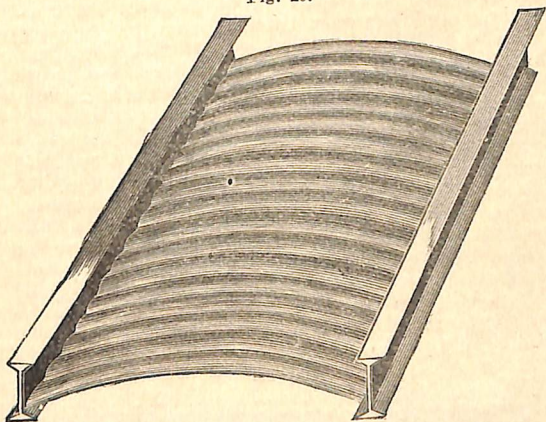
# **CURVED IRON OR STEEL, FOR ROOFING AND CEILING.**

Fig. 19.



Curved to any desired radius.

Fig. 20.



## **CORRUGATED SHEET,**

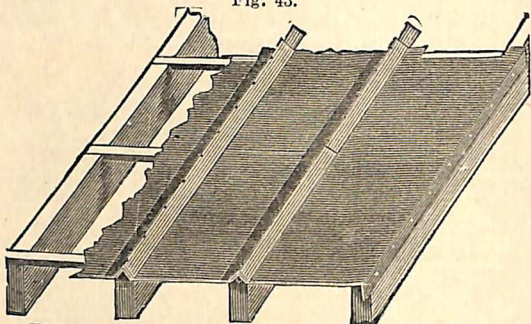
**CURVED FOR ROOFS AND CEILING.**

The above cut represents Corrugated Iron or Steel curved, as applied on Iron Floor Beams for Ceilings in fire-proof buildings. Can furnish Iron Beams, if desired.

# CRIMPED ROOFING AND SIDING

## APPLIED DIRECT TO RAFTERS.

Fig. 43.



This roofing is designed for a cheap class of buildings. It can be laid upon sheathing boards, cross strips or rafters *without sheathing boards*. The advantage of our Crimped Roofing over others of similar kinds is, that we form a lock on the end of the sheet before it is shipped, which makes it much better than lapping the ends, or forming the locks on the roof, which has to be done to that furnished by other manufacturers. Also, it can be laid without the use of the three-sided wood strip (V strip) or without forming the rafter to fit the crimp—thus saving the expense of the wood strip. If parties prefer to use the V strip, we will furnish them at the lowest market price. In laying the roof, always nail through on the top of the crimp, and not the sides, using the  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inch Wire Barb Nail. Set it down close, but not so as to flatten or dent the crimp. We can furnish the nail at market rates. When laid upon rafters without sheathing boards, the rafters must be laid two feet apart, from center to center, (as the sheets lay two feet wide). It can be laid upon a pitch of three inches to the foot.

Fig. 41.





## THREE-CRIMPED SIDING.

Fig. 44.



Cut shows our three-crimp siding. The crimps are one foot apart and represent a broad board siding. The sheets lay two feet wide and eight feet long less one inch lap at end of sheet.

## BEADED IRON OR STEEL SIDING AND CEILING.

Fig. 45.



Usual length of sheets, four to eight feet; covering width, two feet. This makes nice Ceiling and Siding.

The beads are small Corrugates about three-eighths inch deep, and three inches from center to center. It imitates three inch boards. Can be applied either perpendicularly or horizontally, as preferred, to boards, studding or joist placed the proper distance apart. Purchasers can paint it any color.

## WATER-PROOF AND ROSIN FELTING.

We are prepared to furnish the trade with Water-proof and Rosin Felting at the very lowest market prices.

There is nothing in the market equal to our Water-proof Felting for laying under Iron, Tin or Slate Roofing and Lining for buildings, or where felting is used.

Send for sample and prices.

One-ply of Water-Proof Felting should be laid under the iron where gas or steam is used in the building, or where there is heat next to the roof to cause dripping or sweating from condensation in cold weather.

## CLAP-BOARD SIDING.

Fig. 106.



Made from Iron or Steel. Regular sheets are 8 feet long and will lay 24 inches wide, each board being 4 inches wide.

## DROP SIDING.

Fig. 105.



Made from Iron or Steel. Length of sheets 8 feet. Width  $25\frac{1}{2}$  inches, each board  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide.

The above cuts show an imitation of Wood Siding, but made from iron or steel; it is comparatively fire-proof and very durable.

This siding is well painted on both sides before it is shipped with our **Iron Ore Paints**. It can be repainted any color to suit the taste, after it is applied to the building.

In applying this siding, lap one crimp on the side and about one inch on the end of sheet. Nail from 4 to 6 inches apart along the horizontal lap. At the ends nail directly under the Crimps when applied to sheeting boards, but when applied to studding, nail to each stud. All nails must be driven directly under the projection to avoid the indenting of the sheet.

We make Corner Boards for the corners of the building, also Window Caps, Sills and Window Casings.

## CORNER BOARD.

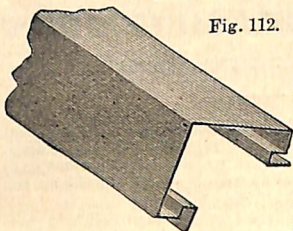


Fig. 112.

The cut shows the board used with our weather board and clap-board siding. It is also made to go with other material, and it will be necessary to state in ordering with what it is to be used.

They form a perfect fire protection and present a very neat and attractive appearance.

## SILL.

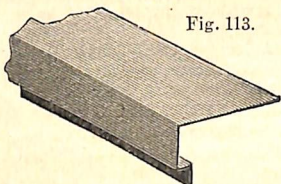
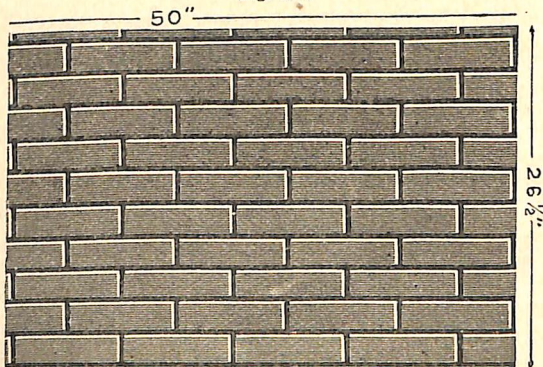


Fig. 113.

Our Metal Sill is used to make a perfect fire protection the same as our Window Cap and Jamb, and presents a very attractive appearance. We recommend them particularly with our Weather Board and Clap-Board Siding, but they can be used nicely with any siding we manufacture.

## SHEET STEEL PRESSED BRICK.

Fig. 116.



Shows Steel Pressed Brick as shipped ready for application.

This is an entirely new device in Sheet Iron or Steel Building Material, lately placed on the market. We feel confident that Builders, Architects, Contractors and property owners will see the advantage of this pattern in sheet iron or steel for outside covering on buildings of all kinds in preference to the old styles "flat" and "corrugated" iron. This new form has the perfect appearance of the finest brick made.

It can be applied by any mechanic; no waste; lays perfectly smooth, and after painting cannot be distinguished from Philadelphia pressed brick. Costs nearly four-fifths less than common brick.



# **RULES OF MEASUREMENT**

## **IN SELLING SHEET METAL BUILDING MATERIAL.**

---

All Iron and Steel Roofing, Siding, Ceiling, etc., except Galvanized and Calaminated material, is painted both sides unless otherwise ordered, and is sold by the square, or square foot, except Corrugated Iron and Steel, which is sold by the square or pound, as preferred.

A square consists of 100 square feet, and is calculated by the following rules of measurement.

**CORRUGATED IRON AND STEEL AND IMITATION BRICK.**—The full width and length of sheets, after being corrugated or formed, is calculated.

**V CRIMPED, BEADED AND WEATHERBOARDING (IRON OR STEEL).** The full length of sheets, together with the actual covering width, is calculated.

**STANDING SEAM IRON AND STEEL ROOFING.**—The actual covering width and full length is calculated, whether the sheets are connected by end-locks and shipped in rolls, or be separate and shipped in crates.

**WIDE GUTTERS AND VALLEYS.**—The full width and length of material is calculated.

**NAILS, WOOD STRIPS, DRY PAINT AND READY MIXED PAINTS,** are sold by the pound, gallon or square (the amount generally required in applying a square). They are not included in the price quoted on the Sheet Iron or Steel, but are charged separately when furnished.

**RIDGE ROLL, RIDGE CAP, CORRUGATED WOOD STRIPS, CORNER BOARDS, PANEL STRIPS, WINDOW AND DOOR CASE COVERINGS, MOULDINGS, STYLINGS, EAVETROUGHS, CONDUCTOR PIPES, ETC.,** are sold by the lineal foot, and not included in prices quoted on Sheet Iron and Steel, but when furnished are charged separately.

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## **RULES FOR MEASURING**

### **AFTER THE MATERIAL IS APPLIED TO BUILDING.**

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**ROOFS.**—Measure the length of the roof, including the amount turned up or down at each end or gable, and multiply by the distance from eave to eave, including the material used in the ridge seam, and the material lapped either down or up at eaves.

**ROOFS WITH HIPS, VALLEYS, DORMERS, ETC.**—Measure each section through the center horizontally and multiply by the length of the strip of metal at the center, and in addition to the actual surface of the roof, measure the

length of hips and valleys by one foot wide. The extra measure of hips and valleys is to compensate for the extra labor and loss of material in cutting, fitting and laying same.

**OPENINGS.**—Make no deduction for any openings, chimneys, stack, skylight, dormer window, or ventilator, unless such openings measure more than 50 sq. ft.; if more than 50 sq. ft. and not more than 100 sq. ft. deduct half the size of the opening; if more than 100 sq. ft., deduct the full size of the opening.

The labor to flash pipes and round stacks, whether of brick or iron, is charged extra.

The reason for not deducting otherwise than as specified, is, that the waste of material and extra work in cutting and fitting the material for flashing such openings, is equal to, or greater than the value of the materials cut out.

**GUTTERS AND VALLEYS.**—Multiply full length by full width of girt.

**SIDING.**—Multiply full length of each section by the height. **DEDUCTIONS.**—Make no deductions for any window, door or other opening, unless said opening measures more than 10 sq. ft. If more than 10 sq. ft., and not more than 25 sq. ft., deduct all of the opening; except when the wood casings to the windows, doors and other openings are to be covered with Iron or Steel casings; in such instances, no deductions for openings are to be made.

**GABLES.**—To estimate contents of gables, multiply the width by one-half the height, or multiply the height by one-half the width.

**CORNER STRIPS.**—Are charged extra by the lineal foot; also, cornice caps are charged extra in all instances, as the price varies according to the girt of material used and style of the same.

**EAVETROUGHS AND CONDUCTOR PIPES.**—Measure the entire length and add one foot extra for each Miter, Shoe or other angle.

**FLASHINGS.**—Measure all material used necessarily, including unavoidable waste, except where no deductions are authorized for openings.

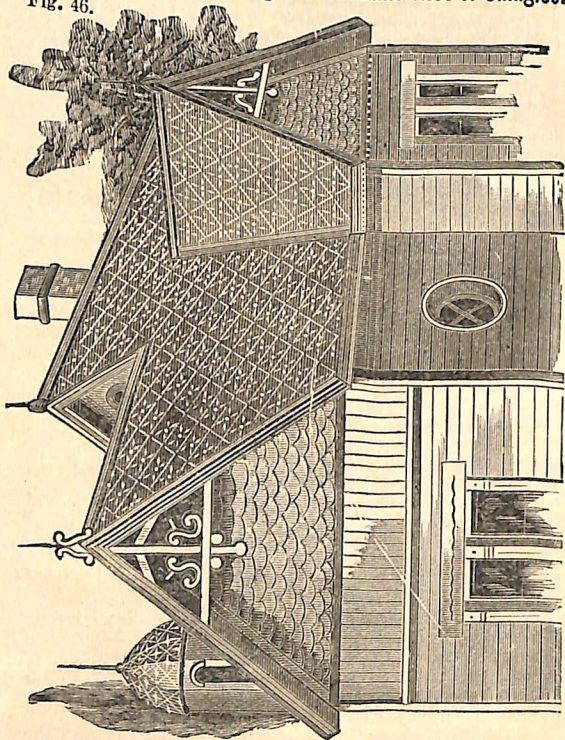
**CEILINGS.**—Multiply the length of each section by the width; separate mouldings, panel division strips, stylings, cornices and friezes are calculated by the lineal foot, extra; rosettes and other ornaments are charged by the piece; painting other than first coat is always charged extra. Make no deductions for openings measuring less than 10 sq. ft.; if more than 10 sq. ft., deduct the full size.

**SCAFFOLDING.**—Where scaffolding is necessary, the customer is to furnish all necessary materials for same free of charge, and the roofer is to construct the scaffolding free of charge.

**DOMES, SPIRES, DOORS, ETC.**—Measure all material necessarily used including waste; charge for it at its value, together with cost of labor in applying the material at wages agreed upon.

# Garry Iron and Steel Roofing Co.'s Metallic Tiles or Shingles.

Fig. 46.



Our Metallic Tile or Shingle is made from the Refined Iron or Bessemer Steel, painted with our "Metallic Paint," also from Galvanized Iron or Tin. The sheets are 14x14, and will lay 12x12 inches, and stamped into such forms as to make them impervious to rain, wind and snow, besides being very architectural in appearance. They are fastened to the roofing boards in such a way that they are held firmly and no exposure of nails. They are formed in a press, uniform in size and shape, and can be easily applied by any one. Each plate fits in its place perfectly, so that the nail hole, the tongue on the lower end of each plate, and slot in each left hand side at the apex (see cut) all come into their proper place, so there can be no mistake in applying. One hundred will lay a square. This roofing is used for Mansard, Gothic, Queen Anne, and all buildings having a quarter ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ) pitch or more. It is not calculated for flat roofs. It is beautiful, durable, light and cheap. It is well adapted for fancy siding.



# CONTINENTAL METALLIC SHINGLES

Fig. 47.

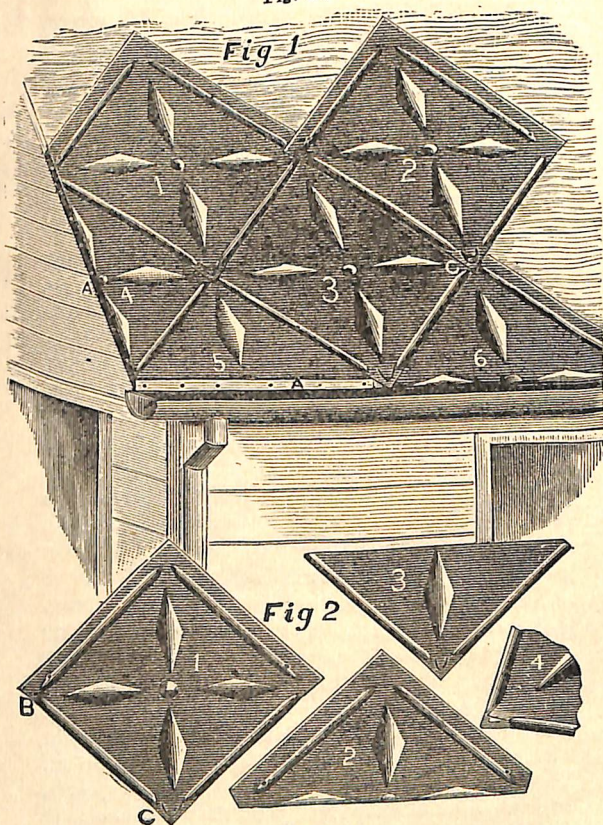


Fig. 1.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 represent the Tile or Shingle Plates as applied to roofs. A, A edges bent over eave and gable and nailed. 5 and 6 show half of eave plates. 4 shows half of plate for gable.

Fig. 2.

1 shows size of plate, 14x14 inches, and lays 12x12 inches. 2 Eave Plates. 3 Comb Plate. 4 shows Tongue in lower end of plate. B Slot to receive Tongue C.

## **DIRECTIONS FOR LAYING TILE.**

Line the space to cover in squares of  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches, except the first line from the edge of eave and gable, which should be  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches. This allows one inch for bending down at the eave and gable. For the first course at eave, cut the Tile crosswise through the center of sheet, and lay the upper half at eave. Commence at the left-hand corner and let them project over edge one inch, to bend down and nail. The lower half will finish the roof at comb.

For the gable, cut the Tile through the center lengthwise, and lay the right hand piece on gable, allowing one inch to bend down and nail. The left-hand half will finish at the opposite gable. Keep the points of the Tile upon the lines so that each Tile will come in its proper place. In laying the Tile, place the Tongue at lower end of Tile into the slot which is cut in the left-hand corner of Tile, then nail where the holes are made.

Where there is a gutter or valley on the roof, line the gutter or valley with tin, the same as for slate or shingles. Let the tin extend well up the roof. For first or lower course, strike a line parallel with comb of roof, a little above the highest point of gutter, then a second line  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches above, and parallel with the first line; then line away as above described.

Cap the ridges and hips with either kind of our Ridge Capping (see page 25). We recommend the use of our Water-proof or Rosin Felting under the Tile, which we furnish at the lowest market prices. We furnish nails adapted to the work at market prices. After the roof is completed, paint the whole over with our **Ready Mixed Metallic Roofing Paint**, which we furnish at the VERY LOWEST market prices. It takes about one quart to coat a square. We recommend the purple color. Send for samples, circulars and prices.

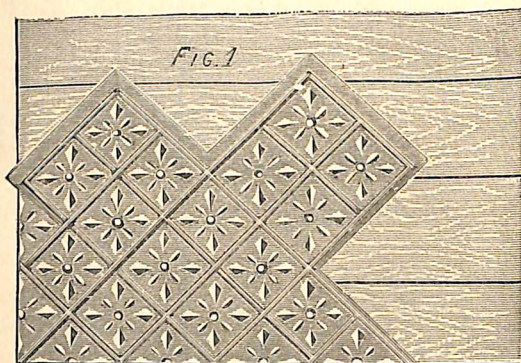
**GARRY IRON AND STEEL ROOFING CO.,**

152 Merwin Street,

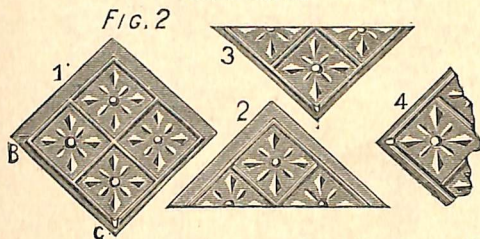
CLEVELAND, O.

# SWISS COTTAGE METALLIC SIDING AND ROOFING.

Fig. 72.



CARRYS SHINGLE.



Showing new style of Metal Siding and Roofing, and used more especially for fancy Siding.

Fig. 1 represents the plates as applied to Sides and Roofs.

Fig. 2.—1 shows size of plate 14x14 inches, which lays 12x12 inches. 2 Eave Plate. 3 Comb Plate. 4 shows Tongue in lower end of plate. B Slot to receive Tongue C.

## Felt Lined Iron and Steel Roofing or Siding.

We wish to bring before our patrons and friends a new departure in the application of roofing felt, which we are now introducing into the market and which is a great improvement over the old-fashioned method of lining roofs. We have a process by which felting can be fastened securely and permanently to the iron, thus enabling felt to be used under iron laid on buildings without sheathing boards.

The felting thus applied will prevent the accumulation of frost and moisture on the under side, thus doing away with all dripping, which is very objectionable.

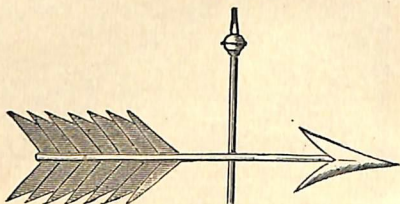
It is especially desirable for buildings exposed to gases, acids and steam, such as Rolling Mills, Blast Furnaces, Glass Manufactories, Boiler Houses, etc.

It can be applied to corrugated iron and to our other various kinds of roofing.

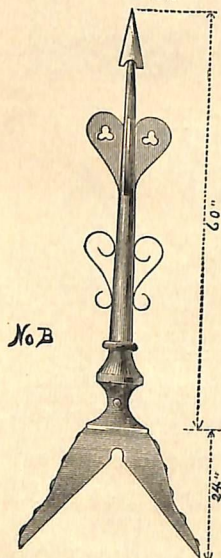
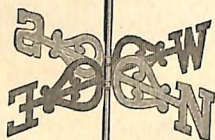


# Finials and Weather Vanes.

Fig. 109.



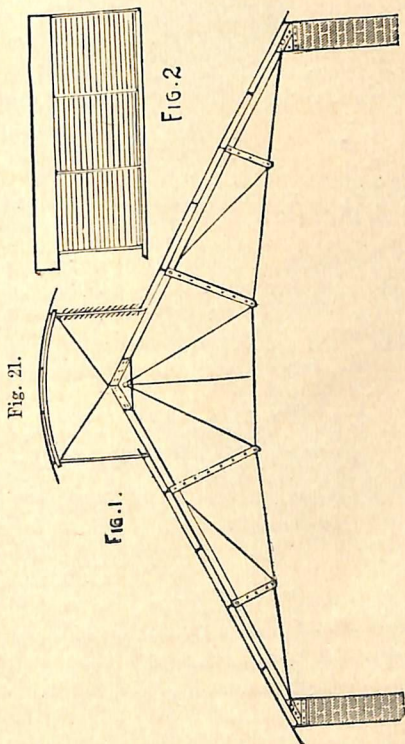
Fi. 107.



No B

The above shows one style of Finial we make, used mostly in connection with our Metallic Shingles. We make any style or size desired. We also make a complete line of Weather Vanes, and shall be pleased to furnish you with circular and prices.

# IRON ROOF TRUSSES AND FRAMES FOR BUILDINGS.



We manufacture Iron Frames for Roofs, Buildings, Awnings, etc., which are light, substantial and durable, at reasonable prices. Send us plans and specifications of structure, and we will make estimate on the same. The roof can be covered with our Garry Cap Roofing or Corrugated Iron, whichever parties prefer. The gauges of sheeting iron used for this purpose are Nos. 24, 22, 20, 18 and 16, either painted or galvanized.

# GUTTERS.

49.—Flat-back Gutter, made from Galvanized Iron. 7 inch, 25 inch girt; 5 inch, 17 inch girt; 4 inch, 15 inch girt.

Fig. 49.

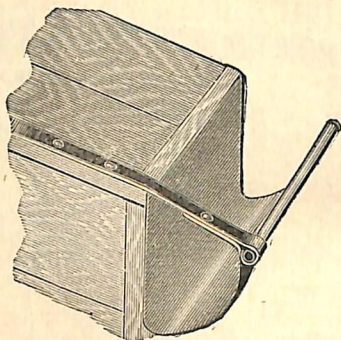
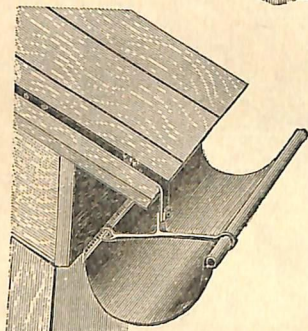
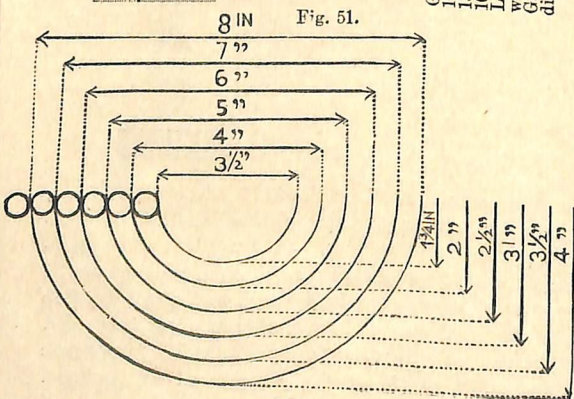


Fig. 52.



52.—Half round gutter, made from Galvanized Iron. Standard sizes, 8 inch, 17 inch girt; 7 inch, 15 inch girt; 6 inch, 13 inch girt; 5 inch, 12 inch girt; 4 inch, 10 inch girt. We can furnish Valley Lining, painted and not painted, any width and any length desired. Also Galvanized Iron Down Spouting of any dimensions. Send for prices.

Fig. 51.





# RIDGE CAPPING AND CRESTING.

Used on Ridge and Hips where the Tile and Corrugated Roofing is used.

Fig. 37.



No. 1.

Fig. 38.



No. 2.

Fig. 39.



No. 3.

Fig. 40.



No. 4.

1—Gothic Comb Capping, 20 in. apron girt. Blocks 10 in. long, 7 in. high; 6 blocks in 8 feet.

2—Comb and Hip Capping, 13 inch girt.

3—Comb and Hip Roll Capping, 12 inch girt.

4—Fancy Comb Capping, 15 inch girt.

Nos. 2 and 3 can be made any size desired.

## GALVANIZED IRON CONDUCTOR PIPE.

### CORRUGATED AND PLAIN.

Fig. 53.

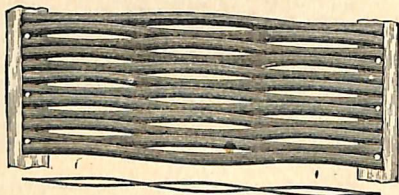


Shows our Corrugated Conductor Pipe, made from No. 26 galvanized iron, put up in 9 feet lengths unless otherwise ordered, of 3, 4, 5 and 6 inch sizes. In ordering elbows and shoes, send us the angle required. We can furnish the conductor hook, if desired.

Send for catalogue and prices.

# Peninsular Fire-Proof Metallic Lath.

Fig. 111.



The Metallic Lath, shown in the above cut, is unquestionably the best material for walls and ceilings ever put before the public. The best for the Owner. The best for the Contractor. The best for the Plasterer. It is made from the best quality of sheet metal, is thoroughly fire-proof, and is equally adapted for general use, on the inside and outside of all kinds of buildings.

The ease with which it can be put in place is one of its great advantages. It can be applied with an ordinary wire nail, and at least 25 per cent. more can be put on wall or ceiling in a day, than of wood lath. The clinch is perfect, and it requires no cross-furring or stretching.

In plastering, there is absolutely no waste of material. On ceilings, it is not necessary to force the bulk of the mortar to the back, to procure a clinch; and on side walls there is no cutting off and falling of plaster on either side of the lath, and consequently no filling up of the air space between the studing.

A workman can easily cover 25 per cent. more of this lath than of wood lath, in the same length of time.

*This is the only metal lath on which two coat work can be done in a satisfactory manner.* It may be used on 12 or 16 inch spacing, and in either case will carry the plaster without sagging.

It is strong and easy to handle, and in cutting and fitting there is no waste.

It is well adapted for use on mouldings, cornices, columns and capitals, as it readily conforms to any desired shape.

It will not sag. It will not buckle under heat. *Contraction and expansion are absolutely provided for.*

All our lath is thoroughly protected from rust, with a coating of mineral paint.

It is strongly recommended for use with adamant, or other fine grained plaster, and for this purpose we make the opening somewhat narrower than when common plaster is used.

It is furnished in sheets 48½ inches long, which provides for a lap of ½ inch at the end of every sheet.

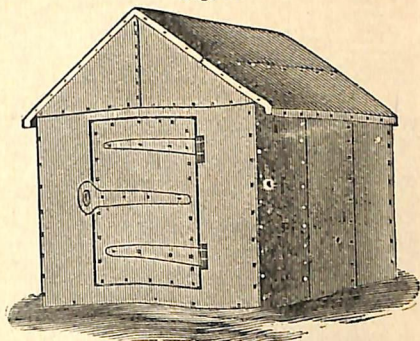
In ordering, please state the kind of plaster to be used, as we vary the opening in accordance therewith.

50 yards are shipped in a crate, and every 16 yards crated weighs 100 lbs. Write us for prices, etc.

Garry Iron and Steel Roofing Co.'s

# IRON MAGAZINES.

Fig. 61.



- No. 1.—Capacity, 150 Kegs; Size 4 ft. wide, 4 ft. high and 6 ft. long; Height from top of door to gable,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ft.; extreme height,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  ft.
- No. 2.—Capacity, 275 Kegs; Size 5 ft. wide, 5 ft. high and 7 ft. long; Height from top of door to gable, 2 ft.; extreme height, 7 ft.
- No. 3.—Capacity, 500 Kegs; Size 6 ft. wide, 6 ft. high and 8 ft. long; Height from top of door to gable,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ft.; extreme height,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  ft.
- No. 4.—Capacity, 800 Kegs; Size 7 ft. wide, 7 ft. high and 9 ft. long; Height from top of door to gable, 3 ft.; extreme height, 10 ft.

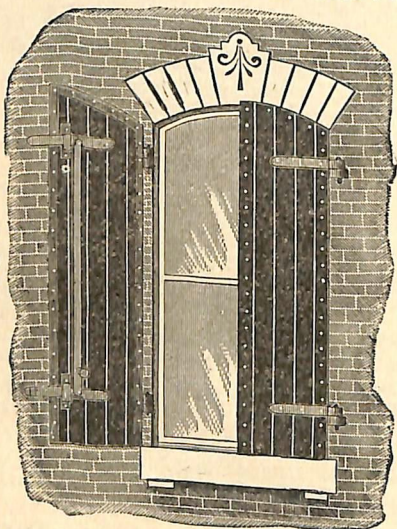
This Magazine is made of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Angle Iron, covered with No. 20 Iron, painted, with hasp for padlock. Holes are drilled in the Angle Iron so the Magazine can be bolted to stone or wood floor if so desired. It is made in sections and marked so any person can take them down and put them up at their pleasure. This Magazine is made particularly for storing combustible and explosive matter, such as Dynamite, Powder, Gasoline, Coal Oil, etc. It is cheap and practical, and should be used by all parties using the above named articles. Send for prices. We can make them any size or description desired.

152 Merwin Street, - CLEVELAND, O.



Garry Iron and Steel Roofing Co.'s  
**FIRE-PROOF DOORS AND SHUTTERS.**

Fig. 62.



In bringing our Fire-Proof Shutter before the public, it is unnecessary to make any remark in regard to the vast importance of more thorough protection against fire.

The principal features of the GARRY IRON AND STEEL ROOFING CO.'S SHUTTER are:

It is made of wood, covered with **Fire-Proof Cement** and encased in **Beaded Sheet-Iron or Steel**. The wood gives stiffness and prevents warping in case of fire, and the cement the radiation of heat. It can not fire the window casings, as those made entirely of iron. Neither will it warp by heat or admit of flames. We claim from experience that it is the only really **Fire-Proof Shutter** made.

Send exact size of opening, inside of brick jamb, also exact location of the eyes.

We also manufacture the **BOILER PLATE** and **DOUBLE CORRUGATED SHUTTER**, made from Iron or Steel.

# Garry Iron and Steel Roofing Co.'s Cement

Fig. 69.



## ROOFERS AND BUILDERS

Have long felt the need of some material to take the place of solder for repairing old roofs. The successful use of our Cement for fifteen years gives us utmost confidence in introducing it as the only Cement in the market that can be used with success in laying or repairing Iron or Tin Roofs or Gutters. Our Cement is clear from acids, alkalies or tar substances, thus leaving the water perfectly pure. Its compositions are such that it remains in an elastic condition for years, at the same time hardening on the surface sufficient to walk over it without injury. Owing to its elasticity, it accommodates itself to the expansion and contraction of metal, and does not crack or peel off. Old tin roofs and gutters that were repainted some ten years ago, and seemed comparatively worthless at the time, are good to-day. It is put up in iron cans, holding about fifteen, twenty-five, and fifty pounds. Directions are sent with each can.

### DIRECTIONS.

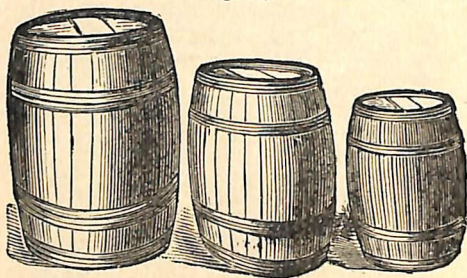
For repairing old metal roofs or gutters, clean off ALL the dirt and LOOSE paint; have the roof or surface PERFECTLY dry, then fill all holes and broken places with cement. You should then give the whole surface one good coat of our Mixed Metallic Paint, if you have it; if not, you can add sufficient boiled linseed oil to some of the cement to reduce it to the consistency of good paint. Should you wish it to dry quick, add a little Japan Dryer. Send for prices.



# METALLIC PAINT.

## DRY.

Fig. 66.



We manufacture our own Metallic Paints, having large works for this purpose, from the purest, toughest and hardest Lake Superior Iron Ore, of four colors—Rossie Red, Purple, Brown and Yellow. Owing to its heavy body, adhesiveness and elasticity, it is far the best paint in the market for iron, tin and wood painting. Take it in connection with the Garry Iron and Steel Roofing Co.'s Cement, old tin roofs and gutters can be thoroughly repaired without using any solder, which is much better and cheaper. The dry paint should be mixed with boiled linseed oil to the same consistency as any other dry paints. If you wish to apply it on iron, tin or wood, a little dryer may be used if desired to have it set quick, but for painting or repairing old iron or tin roofs, or for coating shingles, it should be mixed quite thick and spread on quite heavy. One coat is usually sufficient for iron or tin.

☛ Our red paint is being used very extensively for coloring mortar for building purposes and is giving perfect satisfaction.

☛ Our paints are extensively used for painting railroad cars, buildings and bridges of all descriptions.

Send for samples and prices.


# Mixed Paints.

Fig. 67.



**Our Mixed Paints** are prepared ready for use by us with the best improved machines. We guarantee them made of the best material and the most economical paints in the market. They are extensively used for painting inside and outside work. Their lasting qualities make them especially adapted for IRON, TIN and SHINGLE ROOFS, rough wood work, brick walls, outbuildings, fences, floors, iron work, railroad buildings and bridges, cars, vessels and steamboats, etc. As a Roofing Paint, they have no equal.

We make four colors, Red, Purple, Brown and Yellow. The Red and Brown are made of the famous Rossie and Hematite iron ore, over 70 per cent. iron. It is beautiful, durable and economical. The Purple is beautiful, and blends well with any shade or color. It is over 90 per cent. of pure iron, making it the heaviest, most elastic and durable paint in use. One gallon will cover from 400 to 500 square feet one coat. We put it up in packages from one to fifty gallons.

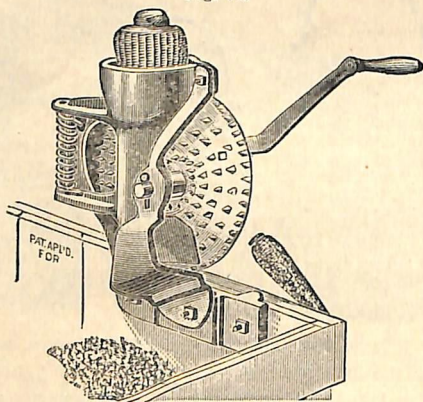
 We also grind our dry paints in oil, in paste form, and put up in packages to suit our customers. Special prices made to dealers and large consumers.



TRYX 3190 # 3786

# The Cyclone Corn Sheller.

Fig. 70.



## **SAMPLE MACHINE \$3.00.**

While this machine is small, it will do the work of many a larger one and is compact and easily adjusted.

It can be placed on any box or barrel wherever desired and can be easily moved. It takes up but little room when stored away and is always in order.

It will not choke up and clog, as so many other machines of its size do, but works smoothly and easily and does its work admirably. It is an article that every farmer should have, as it is the best, simplest and cheapest machine offered to the public.

Warranted for five years if used in a proper manner.

Special prices made on quantity. Send for Prices.

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**GARRY IRON AND STEEL ROOFING CO.,**  
**Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers,**  
**CLEVELAND, O.**

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**WE ARE**  
**THE PIONEERS IN THE MANUFACTURE**

—OF—

**Iron and Steel Roofing.**

There are now in use over Twenty Million Squares of  
One Hundred Feet of the

**GARRY IRON AND STEEL ROOFING.**

---

**WEIGHTS OF ROOFING.**

---

We use the Birmingham wire gauge for our Iron and Steel Roofing, Siding and Ceiling, as established by the National Iron Roofing Association, as follows:

Standard Roofing gauge, weight not less than 75 lbs. to the sq.

No. 24	"	"	"	" 103	"	"
" 22	"	"	"	" 125	"	"
" 20	"	"	"	" 156	"	"
" 18	"	"	"	" 220	"	"
" 16	"	"	"	" 295	"	"

Shipping weights, when packed in crates, are 5 to 7 lbs. more per square.

---

SEND FOR CIRCULARS, MODELS & PRICE LISTS.

ADDRESS

**GARRY IRON AND STEEL ROOFING CO.**

Office, 152 Merwin Street.

WORKS, 154 to 166 Merwin Street and 1 to 7 British Street,

**CLEVELAND, OHIO.**

N. B.—If this is of no use to you, please hand it to your neighbor.

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